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### The Vice-Presidency.

If there is any man who thinks or who gives out that he deems the exalted office of Vice-President of the United States beneath his dignity, unworthy of his ambitions or inadequate to his deserts, he should be accommodated willingly by the refusal of the Republican National Convention to give any consideration to his name as a candidate for nomination.

If there is any man who wants to be persuaded to take such a nomination, on the ground that by taking it he would be making a self-sacrifice for which he should receive honor, that man also should be dismissed from consideration as a possible candidate.

For political reasons it seems to be desirable that the Republican candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. McKINLEY should be from New York; but he must be a man who esteems the office and the honor of a nomination to it at their true and great value. In the Republican party of this State there is no deficiency in the supply of men of great abilities and distinguished public services who do not think or pretend to think that the office which is next to the highest in the gift of the American people, an office which has been held by men like JEFFERSON, ADAMS, VAN BUREN, HAMLIN, WILSON, ARTHUR, MORTON and HOBART, is beneath their dignity and of a consequence too little for their worth.

## The Population of New York.

The taking of the census of the population of the city of New York has been completed, but the returns have yet to be tabulated at Washington, so that necessarily there will be much delay before the result is announced.

Comparisons made on the basis of the increase in the population of specific districts, however, indicate that the rate of growth during the last ten years has been very great and these indications are confirmed by the observation of people who have had occasion to keep watch of the development of Manhattan in its surprising march to the northward and of Brooklyn in nearly every direction.

The estimates now made give the consolidated New York a population of more than three millions and a half, or a growth in the ten years since 1890 of more than one million and a percentage of increase exceeding

The population of the city at the different

decades of the century has been: 1800 ...... 60,489 | 1860 ...... 813.669 

Of course, the extraordinarily great prowith Brooklyn and other outlying territory, but on the estimates of the present population the percentage of growth in each of been wonderful. Brooklyn has increased in the ten years to about 1,270,000 or about fifty per cent.

#### Free Speech in the Canadian House of Commons.

Of late Canadian newspapers have been discussing a speech made in the Ottawa House of Commons by Mr. Bourassa, an influential French-Canadian who is one of Sir WILFRID LAURIER'S zealous supporters in the Province of Quebec. Mr. BOURASSA declared that the war in South Africa had not added an ounce to the glory of Britain, and proceeded to denounce Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN as the author of a needless contest. The expression of these opinions provoked an explosion of indignation and disgust on the part of the Conservative Opposition. The chamber resounded with angry disclaimers, with hisses, and even with cries of "Shame!" The Premier, Sir WILFRID LAURIER, said that he did not concur in Mr. Bourassa's views, but he claimed for the latter, as a member of the Dominion Parliament, the Constitutional right to say what he thought. Canadians, he added, owed allegiance to the Queen, but not to her British Ministers, and it would be strange, indeed, if to a Canadian legislator at Ottawa were denied the privilege of free criticism which is conceded to the British legislator at

Naturally, the comments on this incident

differ widely, according as they emanate from newspaper representatives of the Conservatives on the one hand, or from organs of the Liberal Government on the other. For example, the Mail and Empire of Toronto, which is the preëminent upholder of Conservatism in the Province of Ontario, while not in terms disputing the right of free speech in Parliament, justifies the outburst of remonstrance with which Mr. Bourassa's remarks were received. The Mail and Empire asserts that the right of freedom of speech involves the right to howl down an objectionable speaker: it does not define what the liberty of utterance would be worth under such circumstances. It practically maintains the paradox that the right to silence a speaker is as sacred as the right to let him speak. "Every day of the week," it says, "in instance, this train departing from Chicago every Parliament of the world, it is the privilege of members to cheer senti- it will not break the day of rest. Actually ments of which they approve, and to ft will cause labor on that day. Various protest against sentiments which they railroad men will have to make the prepararegard as wrong. It is a right which appertains especially to British legislators." But, adds the Mail and Empire, " it seems that, when the holy Bourassa rises to cast vile aspersions upon the British flag, to detract from the glory of those who have fought and died for the British Crown, and to proclaim to his compatriots that Britain is dishonorable, unjust and cruel, the right to object disappears, and every loyal mem- waiters in hotels and boarding houses world absolutely unchallenged, and, appar- will be unnecessary, for the passengers ently, approved? Would this be speech | could just as well wait for a later train. truly free, or would it be an undisputed utterance on behalf of Krugerism?" Evi- siderably later hour than 12:01 A. M. These

dently the position taken by the Mail and Empire could not be easily disproved. Beyoud doubt, the right of freedom of speech involves the right of freedom of dissent.

The Globe of Toronto, which is, of course, Liberal organ, does not dispute the right of members of the Ottawa Parliament to protest against opinions which they do not share. But why, it asks, is their indignation so rampant when certain views of the war in South Africa are expressed at Ottawa by a friend of Sir WILFRID LAUBIEB, when they acquiesce complacently in the utterance of views precisely similar by Conservative opponents of Sir WILFRID in the Province of Quebec? Why waste so much indignation, it adds, on Mr. BOURASSA, when not a word of protest appeared in any Conservative organ against the declaration lately made by the Trifluvien, which is a French-Canadian supporter of Sir CHARLES TUPPER? The Trifluvien said that, in despatching Canadian contingents to South Africa, Sir WILFRID LAURIER had "sacrificed the sweat of our workmen, the backbone of our industries, even the The Globe blood of our children." also inquires why the Mail and Empire does not denounce the position taken by L'Evénement, another French-Canadian newspaper in the Province of Quebec which upholds the Conservative Opposition. L'Evénement recently said: "Is it necessary for French-Canadians to play the rôle of slaves in order to prove their loyalty to England, and to merit the delightful friendship of the English in Canada? Must we be guided in our thoughts by our mistress-England-espouse all her quarrels, just or unjust, furnish targets for her enemies guns, applaud her damnable acts, and proclaim a victory when our army suffers defeat?" The Globe also wonders why the Mail and Empire does not undertake to muzzle Mr. THIBAULT, a conspicuous French-Canadian, who happens to be a friend of Sir CHARLES TUPPER'S, but who blamed LAURIER strongly for supporting England in a war against a brave little people like the Boers, who are struggling with courage and patriotism for the liberty of

an act of brigandage." To the careful reader of Canadian newspapers, it appears that vehement disapproval of the despatch of Canadian contingents to assist England against the Boers is not confined to any one faction among the French-speaking inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, but is well-nigh universal, the principal exception being Sir WILFRID LAURIER himself.

# No Injustice in St. Louis!

St. Louis's success in defending itself against the union of law breakers that have for more than a month attempted with all forms of outrage to prevent the running of the street cars, will be in vain unless she stands by the men who have bravely stood at the front of conflict, the new employees of the railroad. They veritably have taken their lives in

their hands while engaging themselves to operate the cars. Some of them the strikers have killed, others have been crippled. To those who survive must fairly be given the very first consideration when the strikers ask for what they call a "settlement." One condition of that is sure to be an agreement that the new men, all or some, shall be discharged in the strikers' favor.

These new employees are American citizens, honorably at work earning their livelihood. To discharge them wantonly, that is for any other than the legitimate is explained by the consolidation of the city | and recognized causes for which employers discharge employees, would be at all times a despotic act deserving of emphatic condemnation; under the present circumthe boroughs during the last decade has stances it would be an outrage only little less gross than those of which the strikers themselves are guilty.

If, when these strikers were faithfully performing their duties, the railroad company had summarily locked them out for no other reason than that a band of highwaymen demanded their places with threats of riot and boycott the employees would have howled with indignation, and appealed for sympathy from the general public. Such manner of discharge would have been dastardly, and all decency and fair play would have denounced it. It should never be tolerated in any American town.

Consequently the entire public of St. Louis should protest with one voice and loudly against any so-called settlement of single new employee. To compromise with the criminals who have made St. Louis bedlam would be to surrender; to commit an act of injustice on other men in compromising would be a crime.

A Problem of Sunday Transportation. A rather curious question ir regard to the strict observance of Sunday is suggested by the arrangements made by certain members of the Society of Christian Endeavor with the officers of certain railroads. One hundred and fifty Endeavorers had contracted with the railroad officers for a special train from Chicago to Boston. The railroad men had arranged that the train should leave Chicago at 10:30 P. M., July 1. July 1 falls on a Sunday. The Christian Endeavorers are conscientiously opposed to travel and work on Sunday except, we assume, in cases of absolute necessity. They remonstrated with the railroad people, and the latter agreed to furnish them with a

special train scheduled to leave Chicago

at 12:01 A. M., on Monday, July 2. Nobody should fail to respect conscientious convictions as to Sunday observance. There are millions of persons in this country who will put themselves to considerable inconvenience and expense for the sake of avoiding travel on Sunday. But sometimes it is hard to say whether more than a formal escape from the difficulty has been made. Take, for at 12:01 Monday morning. Technically tions and get the train ready. Almost all the work will have to be done on Sunday. The Endeavorers themselves will have to ride in cars or in cabs to the station on Sunday. Even if they are consistent or careless enough of fatigue to walk, their baggage will be the cause of Sunday labor for expressmen and transfer companies. Porters and chambermaids and clerks and ber must be dumb. Here," it concludes, "is will have additional Sunday work on a man speaking in the great assembly of a account of the departure of these guests, nation. His words go forth as words uttered | And all the Sunday work brought about in our Parliament. Should they pass to the by the preparations for the special train

The special train should leave at a con-

Christian Endeavorers, whose sincerity we honor, will not avoid unnecessary Sunday labor by providing that their train shall not start until after midnight. In fact, it is impossible, especially in this country of vast distances, for even the strictest believers in the strictest observance of Sunday to do more than make some sort of compromise with their consciences if they travel. In large cities the case is the same A considerable part of the population must be at work on Sunday to provide transportation for the rest. It is only in the village, and not always there in the case of persons living in the outlying districts, that some reflection of the old Scottish or New England Sunday

can still be seen. News, and the Thieving of News, THE SUN has had virtually no competito in gathering the news from the seat of war in South Africa. All the leading journals in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe have depended on THE SUN's correspondents for their earliest intelligence of it. From those correspondents, and from them almost exclusively, have the newspapers of the civilized world derived their first knowledge of the great critical episodes of the Boer war. The English and the Continental papers have been supplied with this news from THE SUN'S London office, and they have not only paid for it handsomely, but they have made generous acknowledgment of its excellence, and, above all, of its trustworthiness. This last they have done in a degree the like of which was never known before in the history of news gathering.

The same news has been supplied by the Associated Press to the newspapers of this country, but it was neither paid for nor acknowledged. It was simply stolen.

The Associated Press stole THE SUN'S news from Pekin yesterday and some of its their country and the defence of their fireclients in this city, the World for instance, sides." Mr. THIBAULT accused LAURIER did not wait for the Associated Press to "of being the instrument of CHAMBERLAIN steal it for them, but stole it for themand RHODES. The war," he added, "was selves. The Associated Press is stealing THE SUN'S news to-day and it will steal it to-morrow.

> For months THE SUN'S South African despatches have been stolen by the Associated Press, just as our despatches from Manila were stolen when matters there were moving and THE SUN alone had the news of them. All the newspapers of the country have published these despatches, and so far as we have seen not one of them has had a word of reprobation for the theft or a touch of squeamishness or shame at being made the recipients of the stolen goods. It was the same during our war with Spain. THE SUN was ahead with the news of every great event that happened; and neither the Associated Press with all its resources nor the enterprise of individual newspapers ever availed anything in competition with it. And its news was stolen every time with scarce an effort at concealment or disguise.

Perhaps it will interest THE SUN'S readers of the world has achieved a reputation far paper in Europe subscribes to this news, and prints it, and does so with a degree of confidence and reliance quite without prec-

In contemplating the fashion in which our neighbors at home treat the matter, we are moved to the philosophic reflection that the possession of news which others are compelled to steal must be its own reward.

# A Jolly Performance.

Paris is still dazed by an incident of the Exhibition It has no hope of comprehending it, for it all passed away so quickly and besides was the work of those inscrutable and amazing English So there is the strike involving the discharge of a nothing to be done but to elevate the evebrows, shrug the shoulders and mutter " singular people" and "droll ideas of amusement" at the caravan of two thousand British workmen that fell upon the "Ville Lumière" one Saturday morning, "did" the town and the Exposition in one day and withdrew at night. That the English people take their pleas-

ures sadly is a well-established belief in France, which will not be dispelled by this recent manifestation. That they like to take their dismal joys gregariously the Parisians also know, for they have seen them every day for years, carted in great omnibus loads from one showplace to another, the men attired in tourist caps and loud-checked "bags," the women in footgear beyond description. LUDOVIC HALgvy, in an amusing sketch called " Deux Cyclones," described his impression of these personally conducted companies galloping helter-skelter through French history at the Versailles galleries and rushing like a whirlwind through the Louvre collections, which they were timed to see in forty-five minutes. For many and excellent reasons Parisians do not like these parties, but the horde that has just swept upon the Exhibition has impressed them. It was big, in the first place; it was disciplined, it did strange things and there is no doubt that its coming was in some way a compliment to Paris. The size of the excursion, the short time required, and the care with which every detail was worked out has also attracted notice in England.

A Lancashire firm of soap makers has been in the habit of arranging yearly a day's excursion for its employees at its own expense. This year it decided that the excursion should be to the Paris Exposition, but without loss of working time. On a Friday afternoon at three o'clock, two thousand of their work people "of both sexes and of all ages," as M. DE BLOWITZ puts it, were started on special trains across England to Dover. They crossed the Channel on the night boats, and at Calais, after cleaning out all eatables and drinkables at the railroad restaurant, were packed into thirdclass French cars and reached the Exposition station at eight o'clock Saturday morning. Each excursionist wore a badge bearing the name of the firm's soap and carried a book of tickets for all meals and sights provided. The French reporters thought they looked tired, but were amazed

at their silence and at the military way in | trict holds court in it in January, March, April, which they formed into companies under their foremen.

They were marched at once to the Duval restaurants on the banks of the Seine, where a breakfast of soft-boiled eggs, cold meat, jam, coffee and beer was prepared for them. The Duval chef subsequently confessed that the cooking of three-minute eggs for two thousand people at once was the most difficult thing he had found to do. Then they had a wash-up in the open air. A row of wash basins, supplied with towels, and also, as the French newspapers admiringly observed, with soap, was arranged along the river bank, and the excursionists took their turns, while a crowd of Parisians watched them with delight from the bank above. The sight of five hundred English women doing up their hair simultaneously inspired awe and enthusiasm. "It was striking demonstration of the unanimous English desire for cleanliness," says M. DE BLOWITZ.

After their ablutions, they were stowed

away in sixty or seventy large excursion wagons, decorated with the advertisement of the soap they made, which drove into the Champs Elysées, and down the Rue de Rivoli to the Boulevard Sébastopol and back by the Grand Boulevard to the Exhibition grounds. They were preceded and accompanied by bicycle policemen to clear the way and prevent disorder. As the procession passed the crowds on the boulevard stared at it, according to the Daily Mail, " with an expression of amused pity." They had lunch, a delegation was sent to President Louber with an address, to which he replied politely, and then they were turned loose in the Exposition with directions to meet at eight o'clock at the Eiffel Tower. The French reporters noticed that many of them improved their liberty by going to sleep on the benches. For fear of trouble directions had been given that no drinks should be served to them, beyond their rations, even if they wished to pay. Then they had dinner, an honest English dinner-fish, leg of mutton, current jelly, pudding, beer and speeches in English and French, and before the wicked French Sunday came were once more packed into trains and sent back on a night journey through France and another day's travelling in England to Birkenhead and home, which they reached "in time to attend evening services" and to set to work again

on Monday morning In England the performance is looked upon as a big thing reflecting credit on all concerned. A small army has been shot to Paris and shot back in a remarkably short time, without a hitch of any kind in the arrangements. British endurance has been put to the test and has won. "For fifty solid hours they were on the go," is one comment; another is, "The travellers consumed ten tons of food." The cost of the trip to the enterprising soap makers was \$30,000, which seems even more when expressed in French money, 150,000 francs. A British demonstration has been made in Paris on a scale that has compelled attention and two thousand Lancashire operatives can boast to their dving day that they have been to Paris and to the Exposition of 1900. The figures are so large that Frenchmen even have an uneasy feeling that there may be something besides English eccentricity in this excursion.

# A Dramatic Ticket.

The Hon. JOHN WARWICK DANIEL of to know that out of all this it has come to pass Virginia is winning golden and silver opinthat THE SUN's agency in London for the ions from the Democrats of his State. As collection and the distribution of the news a statesman who thinks well of himself he will be gratified but not surprised to find that his fellow citizens think well of him. Some of them nominate him for any like organization. Every great news- President. Perhaps they merely want to shove BRYAN out of the way, loving him less and not DANIEL more. Others name him for Vice-President. They may be more sincere. Indeed all parties in the game of compliment may be on about the same level of sincerity. Mr. DANIEL has the fervid, oratorical temperament. Flowers spring up on the stump as he walks along it, and banks of taffy border his triumphal way.

Now some of his constituents are holding flowers to his nose and feeding him with taffy. The Franklin Times-Democrat tells him that "he is to-day the most advanced and best-equipped statesman of this age on either continent." Cordially as he must agree with this opinion, lovalty to the Nebraska JEFFERSON will compel him to file the compliment away. Another ornament for the scrapbook is given by a correspondent of the Richmond Times, who makes this coldly critical estimate of the Senator:

"JOHN W. DANIEL Is to his country what Fox. PITT. CHATHAM, BURKE and others were to theirs. Their intellectual strength of mind and dazzling brilliancy of eloquence was of no higher order than that possessed by the gifted DANIEL, who stands the peer of any man in any country, living or dead."

The peer even of the Peerless. According to the Richmond Times, more than the peer, "the superior of WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN every day in the year;" but that journal is prejudiced against the Colonel.

The nomination for President is out of Mr. Daniel's reach at present, but in one respect he would be a suitable companion for Col. BRYAN. It is Mr. DANIEL's greatest happiness to be believed to look like EDWIN BOOTH. He would represent the legitimate while Col. BRYAN, leading juvenile promoted to general utility, would stand for melodrama and burlesque. BRYAN and DANIEL would be great on the billboards.

The Hon. NORMAN E. MACK'S Buffalo Times comes to the rescue of the Hon. JOHN JACOB LENTZ of Ohio, whose "services to the people of the nation as well as to the residents of his own Congressional district have been so many and important that a great effort should be made to ensure his reflection." Aguinaldian and Cour d' Alène rioters please notice.

Section 1,375 of the New York Charter prescribes that the Board of Justices of the Municipal Courts of this city shall make rules for "a rotation of the Justices." The purpose of this provision is to do away with the former custom by which a Judge elected in a district continued to hold court in that district exclusively, having the absolute determination of all the proceedings brought by or against his constituents as to tenancies and suits for wages. Municipal Court Judges in New York are elected by the voters of Judicial districts, and the arbitrary control of minor litigations was regarded by the Charter-framers as a possible incitement to

favoritism. Hence the plan of rotation. The explicit and salutary provision as to rotation among Municipal Court Judges was not ignored by the board last year. But a form of rotation for 1899 was established which defeated the purpose of the Charter. For each alternate month the Judge ele ted in a district was des ignated to hold court in it, and for every second month he was designated to hold court elsewhere. This arrangement, while not securing veritable rotation, changed to some extent

Such was rotation in 1899. For 1900 the schedule is still less in accordance with the Charter provision. The Judge elected in a dis-

June, July, August, October and December-eight months out of the twelve. A continuance of such "rotation" promises to lead to its com-

plete effacement in 1901. The fellows who are calling upon the other fellows to rally around the republic and keep away the "empire" are as confusing as confused. Suppose that some innocent is innocent enough to trust their tale. Which shop shall he go to? Here are five Gopher Silver Republicans writing a letter to the country and swearing that "it is the duty of all who desire to see our republic pre to fully identify themselves with the Demo-cratic party." And here is the great Cryptogram Gopher, the Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY of lininger, shouting to the earth and the moon that "if this nation is to live as a free republic it needs the People's party." Which is the real original republic saver, none others genuine?

By the newspaper reports about the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT he appears to be in a state of rritation at something. We trust that he is sufficiently a philosopher to deal with the prime Republican labor in hand, the choice of a candidate for Vice-President, with the indifference to small things that becomes a politician of his place and power. What is wanted is the most desirable candidate for Vice-President, no matter what HANNA or any other man says.

The Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD wept happy ears the first time he heard Col. BRYAN'S voice. It seemed to him the noblest music he had ever heard, and he at once decided to vote for the proprietor of it. Now he finds an equal charm n the Colonel's writings. He is convinced that the Colonel's article in the June number of the North American Review is deeper than the sea and probably the most momentous article that ever appeared in that magazine. As for the style, it is "a pure and simple English which will not suffer by comparison with that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN." It is no trouble for GAMALIEL to stock a swan farm.

## The Beadle Novels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What leasant recollections your editorial Novels of Mr. Readle." Mr. Filis's letter, and letters of other correspo dents recently. brought to memory. Yes, you are right, those novels were good, not bad. How I used to argue with the older folks in youthful days that my favorite literature was not to be sland red by comparison with such trash as the French novels of marital intrigue, then and now spreading seeds of loose morals. I wonder how THE Sun's editor knew about hiding a B & A beaind Latin grammar or other school book; editor must still be quite a young man to have gone through the experience himself. How well do I recall such authors as Oll Coomes; Col. Prentiss Ingraham (now passing his old age at Easton, Md.); T. C. Harbaugh (whose age at Easton, Md.); T. C. Harbaugh (whose name may even now be occasionally seen signed to some fragment of verse in the periodicals of to-day); and others. And how those novels used to be "swapped and swapped" until they hardly held together. And did you never take a batch of them to the second-hand man when a good old Western melodrama came to town and thus secure the price of a gallery seat to see the villian lynched or otherwise gently disposed of and see the hero and heroine wed. My taste in literature has changed considerably since those "good old days" and my range is extensive; but, to this day I have nearly a dozen of those mellow, Beadle colored novels in my room; and occasionally will read again. "The Giant Riffeman, or Wild Life in the Lumber Regions," by Oil Coomes; "FI Rubio Bravo, King of the Swordsmen," by Col. Thos. H. Monstery, (in those days a famous swordsman himself); "Arkansaw, the Man With the Knife," by T. C. Harbaugh, or some other pleasing chronicle of adventure. Many a one of the B. & A novels contained plots that, if offered to present-day readers of fiction in elegant English diction, and with a considerate amount of padding in the way of scenery description, would reate sensations in the literary firmament on the order of those achieved by some recent works on the order of "The Red Republic," "Richard Carvel," name may even now be occasionally seen

scenery description, would create sensations in the literary firmament on the order of hose achieved by some recent works on the order of "The Red Republic," "Richard Carvel," "Janice Meredith," and others.

It was certainly, Mr. Editor, genuine pleasure obtained from a perusal of the many adventures of Deadwood Dick, that gentlemanly "knight of the road," of whom E. L. Wheeler wrote several score novels. And there was Philip S. Warne with his creations of gentlemanly gamblers (on the Bret Harts order), Buckskin Sam (Maior Sam S. Hall), Ned Buntline, Buffalo Bill, Frank Dumont and a host of others of renown in the B. & A Dime and Half-Dime series. And Mr. Ellis will remember his "The Huge Hunter, or the Steam Prairie Man," the precursor of the modern automobile. By the way, is Mr. Edward S. Ellis an instructor at West Point Academy? His latter day juvenile works of fiction give his true name as Col. H. P. Gordon, and as he dates his letter to you at West Point I should presume he is connected with the Academy.

with the Academy.

I thought Beadle & Adams were still in exis-I thought Beadle & Adams were still in existence, for as recently as '97 their dime and half-dime libraries were still appearing regularly, although the stories were evidently reprints of the earlier ones.

I'd like to corner some of those old pedaggues and make them disgorge the treasures they coubtless have in confiscated Beadles. There were other series, it is true, but B & A were kings of the realm in the haleyon days of youth.

Beadley yours,

GABE GUNN,

The Grisley from GinsengFORT RAYNE, June 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an old reader of the Beadle Dime Novel Series, I wish to add my approval to all the kind words said of them They gave much harmless entertainment and incuicate even good, simple morals. Virtue always triumphed and vice was, as I remember, unerringly and inevitably swatted in the round-up. The reading of those novels led to the reading of better things, and I've no doubt the imagination of many a boy was kindled for high flights by the writers of that library. I should be glad to know if any old Beadler can tell me who wrote "Schinderhannes" and also "Silverheeis, the Delaware." How strongly those two names are impressed on my memory! Rise up shades of the sixth decade of this century, and reveal the authorship.

Y. E. A. LOUISVILLE, Ry., June 14. They gave much harmless entertainment and incul-LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 14.

Hundred and Twenty Breaches of Promise.

Many records of different kinds have been broken of late. But it will take a long time, ndeed, to break the one that has just been made by the Bavarian gentleman, Mr. Alois Frankenberg. His case came up the other day in the Assizes Court of Gratz, Austria, in which the testimony against him, the truth of which was admitted by himself, footed up a total of 120 cases of breaches of promises to marry. Young girls, old maids, widows, brunettes and blondes, fat and lean, long and short, all figured blondes, fat and lean, long and short, all figured in his gigantic dossier. And yet his mode of procedure was simple enough. After he had spent a fortune of 100,000 marks leading a wild life in different countries he returned to Gratz penniless. His last resource lay in his good looks and winning ways. He put an advertisement in several papers inviting ladies desiring to marry "a gentleman of fortune" to put themselves in communication with him. And they did. His bonnes fortunes were phenomenal, even though his "fortune" was fictitious. In a short time, he had sweethearts galore, and, to buy furniture for nice flats in their chancaux en Espagne, he obtained money from them. That is what brought him into trouble.

from them. That is what brought him into trouble.

After sparking all that was profitably sparkable in Gratz he abandoned his beloved ones in that town and set up in business as a matrimonial merchant in Munich, where his success was still more extraordinary. Then he returned to Gratz where he was denounced, arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months with hard labor. That seems to be a hard fate for so ardent a lover; but the course of true love never did run straight and, moreover, he can console himself with the thought that, after all, he is more fortunate than his illustrious predecessor, Don Juan.

Jerseymen Celebrate Bunker Hill Day.

SOMERVILLE, N. J. June 16 .- The Revolution ary Memorial Society of New Jersey celebrated the anniversaries of Bunker Hill and Millstone to-day at the Wallace House, Washington's headquarters here in 1778 and 1779. Luncheon was served on the lawn. Speece es were made by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner of New York, the Rev. Louis S. Osborne of Newark and George R. Howe of East Orange.

#### Fing Day at Betsy Ross's House From the Ballimore American.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14.—"Flag Day," or the 125th anniversary of the birth of the American flag, was celebrated here to-day. Interest centred in the Betsy Ross house, at 239 Arch centred in the Betsy Ross house, at 239 Arch street, where the first American flag was made. The American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association held a meeting in the afternoon. The Treasurer's report stated that \$is,000 had been raised toward the fund for the purchase of the Betsy Ross house. The fund has increased at the rate of \$1,000 a month since December, 1898. The association has an option on the property, with the right to purchase within 5ve years, for \$25,000. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Roberts reports that Gen. Botha has retired to Middelburg, his rear guard having been caught up and dispersed by Gen. Hamilmounted infantry. Gen. Baden-Powell was to arrive to-day to reenforce Lord Roberts, and a column was to start for Heidelberg to open up communications with Gen. Buller, who, it was hoped, would be at Standerton. From the Boer side there are no reports of the recent operations, but Gen. Christian Botha, with a small force, is said to be holding Paardekop, about twenty miles from Volksrust on the railway to Johannesburg. The rest of the commandos that were at Laings Nek have gone north with their guns, probably to reenforce Gen. Botha at Middelburg, while Gen. Buller telegraphed Lord Roberts on Friday that he was still at Laings Nek. The delay there is no doubt connected with the activity of the Free State burghers south of the Vaal. and the necessity of waiting until the tunnel under the Nek is cleared for the passage of trains from Durban. According to the accounts from Cape Town the British seem to have all they can do to contain the Free State burghers in the northeast and prevent their dipping to the south and renewing their raids on the railway to the Orange River, while it does not appear that Lord Roberts is in a position to spare many more men from the front. The British losses in the field from sickness alone are estimated at an average of over 300 a week, chiefly from enteric fever and lung complaints; one week they rose to double that figure. One of the Colonial contingents that anded 1200 strong was by the last reports reduced to only 450 effectives, and the reënforcements sent out from England are not more than enough to keep the British battalions up to their ordinary strength, which is fully 25 per cent, below their war complement.

There is, however, an ugly feature reported to have developed in the situation since the disarmament of the Free State burghers and the advance of the British into the Transvaal, that is the black danger. The Basutos are marauding and plundering the farms of the surrendered burghers who have given up their arms and are unprotected by the British authorities. The loyal Colonists are reported to be doing the same thing in Cape Colony, in the case of the properties of the Dutch Afrikanders who were made prisoners or surrendered, the Imperial authorities affording very inadequate protection. If not suppressed the result will be to seriously aggravate the political situation, and perhaps to carry the conflict from the Parliamentary arena into the field. Private information from Cape Colony paints the situation there in very gloomy colors. There are reports that the Boer leaders are negotiating for terms through their wives who remained at Pretoria; but as the result of previous proposals have only met with one invariable response, unconditional surrender, for Lord Roberts to enter at this eleventh hour into negotiations, except on that basis, would be to betray a certain anxiety as to the British position in other parts of the world.

## THE TRUST THAT COMMITS CRIME.

Further Discussion of the Labor Union. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The views of Mr. John P. Coffin on labor unions given before the United States Industrial Commission hit the nail squarely on the head. Amid all the loose denunciation of "Tru ts" one hears nowadays, why is the worst, the most tyrannical trust of all, namely the Labor Trust, so seidom attacked? What trust can compare with it in 'restraining trade" and "crushing out compe-

Your labor union stands ready to and frefrequently does, kill a nybody who attempts to compete with it. I know of no corporation trust whose methods equal this. There is nothing illegal or harmful in trusts of any kind as such, and it is time to call a halt in the prevalent indiscriminate criticism of corporation trusts, against whom really very little specific evidence exists, when there is a trust in the field against whom the evidence is overwhelming. If it is so easy for an amalgamation of corporations to raise prices why was the American Ice Company's recent attempt to do this unsucce sful?

American account this unsucce sful?

Is the price of sugar or kerosene oil materially higher now than it used to be? The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is a perfect trust, controlling all the surface railways in Manhattan, and yet this class of transportation trust, controlling all the surface railways in Manhattan, and yet this class of transportation is cheaper now than ever before. Far from raising prices it has lowered them materially, one fare sufficing now where many were necessary before the amalgamation, and the service has at the same time been greatly improved. The big corp rations as "restrainers of trade," are certainly colossal failures compared with the trade unions. If any one doubts this let him try right now to earn an independent living as a motorman in St. Louis, or as a bricklayer in Chicago. His competitors wont "buy him up;" they'll throw a brick at his head. New York, June 15. Julian R. Tinkham.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION CHAIRMEN.

Some Statesmen Who Have Occupied That Position in Earlier Years.

The first Republican National Convention met in Philadelphia in 1856 on June 17, and was called to Governor, the permanent chairman of the convention being Henry S. Lane of Indiana. United States Senator. Among the platform of principles adopted was this: The Constitution confers on Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government.

The Republican National Convention of 1860 was held in Chicago, and was presided over as temporary chairman by David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, the author of the "Wilmot proviso," a part of the bill presented by him in Congress putting the \$2,000,000 at the disposal of the President to enable him to make States, and providing for the exclusion of slavery from the territory annexed by the Mexican treaty. The permanent chairman was George Ashmun Massachusetts. The extension of American sovereignty was not opposed by any one in that convention, the first held by the Republicans at which a successful Presidential ticket was nominated.

The Republican National Convention of 1864 was held in Baltimore. It was presided over by William Denison, former Governor of Ohio and afterward Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Lin coin. One week before the meeting of the convention Sheridan captured Cold Harbor; one week after th convention Grant crossed the James.

The Republican National Convention of 1868 was now Senator, Joseph R. Hawley of Connection There was one ballot for President and five ballots for Vice President Senator Hawley was the second New England man to preside at a Republican National

The Republican National Convention of 1872, the second Republican convention to be held in that city. was held in Philadelphia on June 5. The temporary phia, and the permanent chairman Thomas Settle of North Carolina.

The Republican National Convention of 1876 was held in Cincinnati and was presided over by Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania. The Republican National Convention of 1880, one

of the most sensationally exciting in the history of American politics, was presided over by George F. Hoar of Massachusetts. He was both temporary and permanent chairman. The convention was held in The Republican National Convention of 1884 was

presided over by John B. Henderson of Missouri, and the platform of principles adopted was submitted to the delegates by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, William McKinley of Ohio. Chicago was the place. The Republican National Convention of 1888, like

the two preceding, was held in Chicago and was presided over by two chairmen chosen from States beyond the Mississippi, John M. Thurston of Nebraska being the temporary and M. M. Estee of California the permanent chairman. The Republican National Convention of 1892 was

held at Minneapolis and was the first conventi

held by the Republicans at an American city not of the first-class in population. The chairman of this convention was William McKinley of Ohio. The Republican National Convention of 1896 was held in St. Louis in June. C. W. Fairbanks of In-diana was the temporary and John M. Thurston of Nebraska the permanent chairman. Both are United

AN AMBRICAN EXPLORER IN AFRICA.

Dr. Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia has arrived at Cairo after his second series of explorations in Africa. It may be inferred from the brief announcement that the geographical results of his latest journey will be fully as important as those of 1894-95, when his exploretions, according to the best authorities, placed him in the front rank of African explorers. At that time his surveys included large portions of Somaliland and Gallaland in northeast Africa, as far west as Lake Rudolf, where !---were more geographical problems still unsolved than in any other part of the continent Wie book and route maps settled once and for all important problems relating to rivers, mountain ranges and other geographic features which were already partly known because they extended beyond the large area that no explorer had ever traversed.

Dr. Smith's latest work supplements the discoveries he made on his first great journey. He went again to Lake Rudolf, where he was on the threshold of another large unknown area. No explorer had crossed the country, about 400 miles wide, between Lake Rudolf and Victoria Nyanza, and this is the region which Smith has now traversed. A year and a half ago a British military expedition crossed much of this territory to get into touch with the Abyssinians; but the purpose of Capt. Austin's expedition was purely political, a part of the journey was made by forced marches on account of famine and no geographical information was sought after or reported. Dr. Smith had, therefore, a virgin field in which to carry out the lines of research that engaged the attention of every competent explorer.

The fact that Dr. Smith's route surveys are always scientific and thorough gives much value to his work. Not a few of the route mape made by well-known explorers have been unworthy of publication and all that could be done with them was to generalize their information on maps of small scale. But all the route maps Dr. Smith has yet made have been printed on the comparatively large scale of sixteen statute miles to the inch and they were worthy of this treatment, because the surveys and observations for position have been made in a most adequate manner. It is because his maps supply materials for good mapping of all the territory coming under his observation that German geographers have given unstinted

It is to be expected, therefore, that solid and valuable information about this large, unknown area will be given to the world as soon as Dr. Smith can arrange his materials for publication. Nothing has been known of the people living in these regions' and the anthropological results of the journey will doubtless be among ts most interesting features.

In returning to civilization Dr. Smith travelled down the Nile in an Anglo-Egyptian gunboat. the first vessel to traverse the upper Nile since the cutting of the "sudd," or vegetation, that had completely blocked navigation. Major Peake was detailed late last year to cut away these sudd barriers so that steamers might resume running on the upper Nile. His method was to cut away large blocks of sudd and send them floating down the river. In February one of these areas that had been set adrift carried with it a number of steamers and barges which were ultimately rescued Major Peake reported late in March that he expected to clear away all obstructions by the end of April. He appears to have succeeded; and after many years navigation is again resumed between the great lakes and Khartoum, which is now in constant comnunication with Cairo by rail and steamer.

#### The Rising on the River Gambia. The murder of two British Commissioners

with their police escort at Sannkanndi on the south bank of the river Gambia by the Mandingoes, comes at an inopportune moment for the British authorities in West Africa. Sierra Leone, from where troops are generally sent to put down disturbances on the Gambia, has just been drawn upon for all troops available to assist in putting down the rising in in dealing with the present trouble on the Gambla, which is that the river is navigable throughout a length of 250 miles for vessels drawing ten feet, so that troops can be sent up expetionsly in light-draught gr crews can be utilized without much risk to health. Another is that the British sphere on either side of the river is so narrow that almost all parts of it are under cover of modern guns, such as would be used by war vessels operating in the stream. The Mandingoes who have committed the outrage reported are fanatical Mohammedans and among the best fighters in West Africa. Their country lies some distance back in the interior on the headwaters of the Niger, the greater part of the trade of which is in their hands. They are keen traders, and in their account keeping employ the Maghrabi variety of Arabic writ ing. The softness of their language has caused it to be spoken of as the Italian of Africa.

The Kicker and the Laundryman Who Kicked. A gentleman, particular as to his lines had considerable trouble with the laundry to which he had been sending his shirts, and finally the laundryman declined to continue taking his custom, and broke relations with him with this letter:

NEW YORK, -, 1900. Dear Sir: All your letters have been received and the only reason they have not been answered is we have not the time to be answering so many letters. then your letters are always a fault finding nature and very tiresome we have tried to please you in every way, but with all our efforts we fall you don't want your goods returned unless they are right and if we send your package short a piece we are sure to hear from you & if it is a day late then we hear or if there is a piece that is not up to the mark then we bear; & take it on the whol you are a first class kicker and I think you had better find some one that can do no one work but yours and live on it for we complete and trust in the future you will be pleased

# Water Carts for Parades.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While wit. nessing the recent police parade I watched the men carrying water struggling along with their pails. This prevailing method is exceedingly crude and an-In the first place, it is anything but humane. Did

particularly on a hot day? Som of the poor fellows aed ready to drop after having traversed but a

seemed ready to drop after having traversed but a mile. Under similar circumstances I should have been sorely tempted to have thrown pall and all away.

Secondly, it is unsightly, the costum as of the carriers contrasting markedly with the uniforms of the men, and their shabbiness being thus further emphasized.

Thirdly, the present method is not in keeping with the spirit of the age, particularly with the spirit of New York State and New York city, which is to bring everything up to the highest state of perfection, both as regards utility and appearance.

A small rubber-tired hand-wigon, capable of holding at least six balls for fluuid, and space suitable also for food, such as fruit, and pushed by neatly uniformed men, would be exceedingly humane, as it would refleve the carriers of their present unnecessary burdens; would be at least sightly and would show that we are not behind the times: and, further, would reflect credit on both State and city.

An adequate water supply would thus be insured, as on a hit day the men want plenty of water and the hotter the day the greater the demand and the harder it is on the carriers.

O, B. G.

BROOKLYN, June 10.

Pay Before You Get Your Soda Water. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Entering a

newly established candy store on Broadway, in the very ousiness centre of the city. I was astonished at being compelled to tell the cashier the amount of my in compelled to tell the cashier the amount of my intended purchase of sods water, pay for it in advance,
get a check and hand that to the sods slinger before
he would give me a drink. What sort of un-American
proceeding is this anyhow? It is so offensively at
variance with the policy pursued by any and all other
retailers, restaurants, eigar dealers &c. in the bust
ness districts that one must conclude either that the
average business person, man or woman, has sod
denly turned petty thief, or that the proprietor of that
place is a most abnormally suspicious cad. I would
how his system of offering an affront with every drink
will succeed.

60,000,000 U. S. A.

Fountain Valler's Boom.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! The Fountain Herald reports that "Dopes Link was in Fountain Monday. He reports everything booming reports everything b